FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TREATMENT OF TURKISH MINORITY SUBJECT OF EVREN CABLE

AU161929 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Turkish President Evren has sent a written message to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, expressing his concern at the behavior of the Bulgarian authorities toward the Turks who live in Bulgaria. Yalim Eralp, official spokesman of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, confirmed that Turkey insists that the Bulgarian Government examine cases of forcible changes of names, closing of Turkish schools, and of a ban on the use of the Turkish language in public places in regions where the Turks live.

According to reports from Ankara, Zhivkov replied to President Evren through the Bulgarian ambassador in Turkey, saying that the problems will be examined and that a solution will be found for them.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO LAUDS USSR'S 'STEADY COURSE'

AU161117 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jan 85 p 5

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO Comments: "Steady Striving Toward Peace"]

[Text] Andrey Gromyko's conversation with a group of Soviet political observers is in the center of the world public's attention. The exhaustive and comprehensive answers given by the USSR foreign minister revealed the steady course of the USSR policy and its efforts toward finding ways of overcoming the arms race and removing the nuclear threat.

Positively evaluating the results of the Geneva meeting Andrey Gromyko stressed that despite the difficulties during the meeting it is very important that an agreement has been reached to discuss the issues of nuclear and space weapons, in their interrelationship, at the forthcoming negotiations. This new approach, initiated and advocated by the Soviet side, reflects the Soviet position that a reliable barrier to the militarization of space must be erected, and that "it is impossible to effectively discuss the issues of strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range nuclear weapons without reviewing the issue of space." In this context the USSR will also strive in the future for an agreement that encompasses the three areas. The Soviet foreign minister made it clear that if Washington does not cooperate in achieving progress on the issue of space weapons it would be pointless to talk about reducing strategic and medium-range weapons.

Answering questions, Andrey Gromyko directed attention to and dwelled on the U.S. research aimed at developing new kinds of weapons intended to be deployed in space.

The U.S. scientific research in the area of creating offensive space systems and fundamentally new weapons, including antisatellite and antimissile systems as well as systems capable of inflicting a strike against targets on earth from space, has justifiably evoked alarm throughout the world. The attempts of some circles of the U.S. Administration to justify the continuation of this activity are vulnerable and are being rejected by the entire peace-loving world public. This issue will most likely be one of the difficulties at the forthcoming negotiations. The USSR is decisively rejecting the arguments for continuing scientific research for the development of a broad system of missile defense, considering that "the distance from such a position to the absurd is very short."

The U.S. side must understand that it is assuming a very grave responsibility by such actions, which are connected with the new developments and the plans for "star wars." This was again clearly and categorically stressed.

Brand new negotiations are forthcoming. A serious approach towards them requires that the sides adhere to the goals that have been set out in Geneva, Andrey Gromyko stressed. The Soviet Union has repeatedly demonstrated its firm willingness and determination to achieve a change in international relations. Answering questions from political observers the leader of Soviet diplomacy expressed the position that a real striving toward peace and effective negotiations requires an honest and responsible policy, based on the principles of equality and equal security.

Yes, the USSR is ready for a dialogue and mutually acceptable agreements. Andrey Gromyko clearly and categorically stated that every step of the two countries on arms-related issues must lead to one goal -- liquidating nuclear arms. His answers reflected the realism and responsibility of the Soviet Government, its firm willingness to achieve peace, and its conviction that now the road of the arms race must be blocked. Simultaneously, Andrey Gromyko stated that the USSR will not allow anyone to use the dialogue for achieving military superiority or violating the interests and security of the USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact. "The solid basis of our actions will continue to be equality, I repeat, equality and equal security," Andrey Gromyko said. "There is no other basis."

Observers throughout the world, commenting on the answers given by the USSR foreign minister, stressed the steady foreign policy course of the Soviet side and its striving and readiness to protect and strengthen peace.

The Bulgarian public accepts with satisfaction and supports the steady political position, expressed again by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the other Warsaw Pact member-countries, is also following a general policy of peace and detente. According to the words of the Soviet foreign minister this "uniform and principled" policy is the guarantee that the interests of the Warsaw Pact member-countries as a whole will be protected.

CSSR TRADE MINISTER CONTINUES TALKS IN SOFIA

AU161842 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] New opportunities for expanding and intensifying cooperation between Bulgaria and the CSSR were discussed during the visit to our country of Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade.

During his talks with Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, the two ministers reviewed the implementation of exchange of goods and production sharing between the two countries in 1984, and exchanged opinions on a wide range of questions concerning the future prospects of foreign trade and industrial production sharing during the forthcoming 5-year plan period. Particular attention was devoted to the quest for new forms of cooperation, the expansion of industrial production sharing, and the establishment of closer contacts between Bulgarian and CSSR enterprises.

Minister Bohumil Urban also had talks with Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, and with Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation.

SALVADORAN DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Kubadiniski Receives Group

AU162008 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] The delegation of the Commission for International Solidarity of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador was received today by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski; by Vladmir Bonev, chairman of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism Union; and by Andon Traykov, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

The guests were briefed on the experience of the fatherland, as well as on the BCP's historial experience in the years of the armed, antifascist struggle.

Norma Guevarra, Enrique Guatemala, and Jorge Palencia, the members of the delegation, spoke about the difficulties and complicated situation in El Salvador, about the unity of revolutionary forces in the country, and about the measures adopted for a political settlement of the conflict.

Ardent support and solidarity with the cause of the El Salvador patriots for freedom, national independence, and social progress was expressed during the talks.

Press Conference Held

AU162004 Sofia BTA in English 1731 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, Jan 16 (BTA) -- Now, at the beginning of 1985 the revolutionary struggle of the Salvadorean people is facing better prospects, said Jorge Palencia, member of the International Solidarity Commission with the "Farabundo Marti" National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary and Democratic Front of El Salvador.

Jorge Palencia and two more members of the commission -- Norma Guevara and Enrique Guatemala, who are visiting the country -- spoke today at a press conference about the successes of the Salvadorean people's struggle in the four years since the guerrilla offensive has begun.

As a key point in the successes they cited the revolutionary unity now established between the "Farabundo Marti' National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary and Democratic Front of El Salvador. "This unity made it possible for us to deal heavy blows to the enemy in recent months" stressed Jorge Palencia. Thanks to the successes scored in our struggle we have gained international recognition and we are now ready to face and crush an American aggression if it comes to it.

He stressed that the stepped up policy of intervention on the party of the U.S.A. Government against El Salvador in 1984 came as a result of the intensified struggle of the people of El Salvador.

Jorge Palencia pointed out that 1984 saw an abrupt increase in popular actions which now correspond to a fuller extent to the aims of the armed struggle of the fronts. We can say with certainty that the people are not afraid of reprisals anymore, he said.

The Salvadorean patriot said that at the very first meeting with the government of Duarte the lack of any wish or the part of Duarte and his men for a real dialogue to put an end to the crisis and to stamp out the causes which led to the existing conflict, has become evident.

"We think that there is no intention whatsoever on the part of Duarte and the United States to find a political solution to the question" said Norma Guevara. "It is plain that this dialogue can bring about a just solution to the conflict only if our fronts can muster up more strength, and if we can succeed winning more victories over the enemy. On the other hand", she said, "the very start of the dialogue is a recognition of our fronts as a military power."

A number of facts and figures pointing to human rights violations on the part of the Duarte government were made public at the press conference.

CP Leader Interviewed

AU170833 Sofia BTA in English 0814 GMT 17 Jan 85

["Fight to the Bitter End" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 17 (BTA) -- In an interview for RABOTNICHESKO DELO, Mr Shafik Jorge Handal, general secretary of the CC of the Salvadoran Communist Party, stresses the strengthening of El Salvador's Armed Forces of Liberation. "In the capacity of a member of their Supreme Command, I can safely say we have now an efficient and well-trained army, capable of winning victories", Mr Shafik Jorge Handal states.

Touching on the scope and prospects of the dialogue between representatives of the guerrilla armed forces and of the Duarte regime, he observes that the radical change in the balance of forces has led to this dialogue, but not to actual negotiations. "We must achieve still greater preponderance before we could go ahead with negotiations", Mr Shafik Jorge Handal adds.

He indicates that the dialogue will go on despite the government rejection of the proposals advanced by the Armed Forces of Liberation on the comprehensive settlement of the crisis in the country. The revolutionary struggle in El Salvador has already entered a new, decisive stage, and the offensive will continue until the necessary conditions for talks are created.

Mr Shafik Jorge Handal highly commends the international solidarity with the struggle of the Salvadoran people, a solidarity which was grown into a massive movement, gaining ground in the U.S. too.

In conclusion he extends thanks for the consistent support rendered by the socialist countries and by the Bulgarian people in particular, whose rich revolutionary traditions command respect in El Salvador.

GROMYKO PRESS CONFERENCE, 'STAR WARS' VIEWED

AU161133 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jan 85 p 7

[Milan Jelinek commentary: "On the Principles of Equality"]

[Text] Shortly after the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva where the two sides agreed to start new talks on disarmament, A. Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, presented a detailed explanation of the basic issues and problems concerning resolution of the most important problems of the present era. He showed the complexity of the issues involved as well as the pitfalls of the forthcoming talks, and the world public was able to comprehend deeply the entire problem.

It must be stressed that the forthcoming Soviet-American talks are new in terms of approach and to a considerable extent, content. The ban on militarizing outer space and talks on the areas of strategic and intermediate-range nuclear weapons will be considered in their interrelationship, as one entity. That is a requirement of the present reality.

The American war plans in space pose, in their consequence, a catastrophic threat to mankind and could decisively and irreparably upset the military-strategic balance, which is an indispensible prerequisite of security. The American missiles deployed in Western Europe are of "intermediate range" only as far as their technological parameters are concerned. The USSR rightly regards them as strategic weapons because they pose a direct threat to its territory; similar Soviet missiles cannot reach the territory of the United States.

Finally, all three areas of nuclear armament have firm points of intersection. Leaving any of these parts unnoticed would be contrary to common sense.

The USSR succeeded in Geneva in gaining recognition for talks that proceed from this logical view. The American delegation accepted the Soviet proposal for one delegation divided into three groups and a joint consideration of problems that overlap. The subject of the forthcoming talks was thus clarified at the very beginning.

The most important area is undeniably that of outer space, from whence comes the greatest danger because of the American program of armament. Andrey Gromyko subjected the so-called star wars plans, which Washington seeks to obfuscate by the term "anti-missile defense," to eloquent criticism. Star wars represents nothing more than the old dream of American imperialists to protect their OFFENSIVE [capitalized passages published in wide-spaced type] nuclear potential behind a missile shield. The United States would thus be freed from the fear of punishment that befalls aggressors.

The position of the USSR is unequivocal and firm. Outer space must be free of weapons; no war system must be allowed to penetrate there.

The British and French nuclear arsenals represent another serious problem. The United States and NATO circles refuse to take them into account in determining the military-strategic balance. It is apparent that the stubborn American position is irresponsible. After all, British and French weapons constitute an important segment of NATO's nuclear striking power and are zeroed in on the USSR and its allies. Can the USSR act as though they do not exist? Is it honest and fair for the United States to demand that the Western side be allowed to retain nuclear weapons for which the USSR cannot have any counterweight?

We have never backed away, and do not back away now, A. Gromyko said, from the basic principles of negotiations on nuclear arms -- the principles of equality and equal security. That was the case in the past, is the case today, and will be the case in the future.

The initial responses from the capitals of the capitalist world to the Soviet minister's statements confirm that A. Gromyko exposed the intricacies of the forthcoming talks, which the American side intends to deepen and exploit. The reaffirmed plans of the United States to continue its "star wars" program and the deployment of missiles in Western Europe are a warning sign. As A. Gromyko stressed, this would raise a question mark over the very course of the talks.

A. Gromyko sounded a mighty mobilizing call for a universal struggle for peace. This is a concern shared without discrimination by all states, nations, and individuals; by millions of people actively involved in the mass antiwar movement; by the entire peace current linking the inhabitants of our planet regardless of nationality, race, and political or religious creed.

TEXT OF NEW DEFENSE MINISTER'S ORDER OF THE DAY

AU161501 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jan 85 p 2

["Order of the CSSR Minister of National Defense on the Day of Czechoslovak Rocket Troops and Artillery"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and noncommissioned officers! Comrade junior officers, officers, and generals! Comrade civilian staff of the military administration!

On 15 January 1945, 40 years ago, the artillery regiments of the I Czechoslovak Army Corps in the USSR, operating within the battle order of the 38th Army of the 4th Ukrainian Front, took part, together with the artillery of the heroic Soviet Army, in breaking through the hostile defense in the area of the Polish town of Jaslo.

For the masterly realization of the artillery preparation and support of the attack launched by the Soviet troops, the Soviet command awarded three Czechoslovak artillery regiments the honorary title "Jaslo Regiment."

This significant event is celebrated by the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the working people as the Day of Czechoslovak Rocket Troops and Artillery.

The most significant page of the modern combat traditions of the Czechoslovak artillery was written at Jaslo. The artillerymen of the I Czechoslovak Army Corps in the USSR also proved their high political awareness, immense heroism, selflessness. They also showed a masterly handling of weapons in other battles for the liberation of our fatherland from the Hitlerite invaders.

The legacy of the Czechoslovak artillerymen fighting at the side of the glorious Soviet Army continues to live and inspire. For the Czechoslovak People's Army it is a rich source of experience and knowledge; it commits us to consolidate our combat comradeship with the Soviet Army and constantly to enhance combat strength and preparedness.

Thanks to the care of the CPCZ and the working people, and with the effective assistance of the Soviet Union, the missile troops and artillery of the Czechoslovak People's Army are being equipped with contemporary, modern combat technology and arms systems.

The Army's members express their active support of the CPCZ's policy by broadly developing political activity and working initiative and by responsibly fulfilling the tasks of combat and political preparation. In the current international situation when the reactionary and aggressive forces of imperialism, led by the United States, are striving to acquire military-strategic supremacy and are endangering peace and the security of socialism, our artillerymen, together with the other members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, are raising their political vigilance, combat readiness, comprehensive preparedness, and combat skill. In a firm union with the Soviet Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact states, members of the Czechoslovak People's Army are honorably fulfilling their patriotic and international mission to defend the socialist fatherland and socialism; and they are prepared to give a crushing answer to any aggressor.

The Day of Czechoslovak Rocket Troops and Artillery is also a holiday of the people working in the Czechoslovak armaments industry who, through their honest and devoted everyday work, are helping to create material conditions for successful operation of the missile troops and artillery.

Comrade soldiers and civilian staff of the military administration, I congratulate you on the Day of Czechoslovak Rocket Troops and Artillery.

Protect and further develop the combat legacy of the artillerymen of the I Czechoslovak Army Corps in the USSR!

Enhance the combat readiness and preparedness of the rocket troops and artillery of the Czechoslovak People's Army; develop your combat skill!

Further deepen your devotion to the CPCZ and the working people of our socialist fatherland and your love for and loyalty to the Soviet Union and its glorious Army!

Long life and increasing strength to the combat comradeship between the members of our rocket troops and artillery and the troops of the Soviet Union and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states!

Long live the CPCZ, the leading political force in our socialist society!

FORMER DEFENSE MINISTER'S FUNERAL SET FOR 21 JAN

LD170041 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Excerpts] The Central Committee of the CPCZ, the Federal Assembly, the federal government and the command of the Czechoslovak People's Army have received with deep sorrow the report that Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy of the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly, has died at the age of 65 after a long and difficult illness. The funeral will take place Monday, 21 January at 1430 GMT.

UK, BELGIAN PUBLIC URGED TO REJECT U.S. MISSILES

LD162003 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On Tuesday this week came the welcome news that the British Government would after all be taking part in some way in commemorative celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of VE Day, victory over fascism in the second world war.

Originally, government officials had announced that Britain would not be taking part in order to avoid slighting the German people. That announcement was accorded the public derision it deserved. Newspapers and public figures of various political persuasions pointed out, for example, that the planned boycott would have meant an even greater slight to the Soviet Union, Britain's greatest wartime ally, and to the memory of the 20 million Soviet citizens who perished in the struggle, which anyway was not against Germany as such but against nazism.

Incidentally, this point was underlined Tuesday by the official announcement made in the GDR that the German Democratic Republic would observe a state holiday on VE Day with German people, too, celebrating the anniversary of their liberation and honoring the memory of all German antifascists.

But, to get to the point, the British Government was compelled, following a public outcry, to reassess its plans. The weight of public opinion when exerted to the full compelled the government to change its mind. The power of public opinion was shown in another country on Tuesday, the final day of Belgian Premier Martens' talks in the United States. Once again strong public feeling in Belgium -- concertedly expressed -- compelled Mr Martens to resist Pentagon calls to begin immediate deployment of cruise missiles in his country.

The moral for the British people is clear. Despite the fact that Britain is presently in the throes of a serious financial crisis, British Government spokesmen have made it clear that the country remains committed to the enormously expensive Trident missile project, the cost of which is now officially estimated at 10 billion pounds sterling, but which actually costs easily twice as much. Moreover, despite the glimmer of hope presented by the reopening of arms limitation talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, Britain's Conservative government remains committed to excluding the country's allegedly independent nuclear strike force from the East-West nuclear balance calculations.

Moreover, Britain's Conservative government remains committed to forging ahead with U.S. cruise missile deployment while talks on the limitation of such missiles are or will be in progress. People in Great Britain are unquestionably concerned about their country being part of the Pentagon's firing line. They are concerned that their country is a sitting duck in the case of a nuclear counterattack. And not least of all, they are concerned, following the recent accidental explosion of a U.S. missile in West Germany, that a similar but far more devastating accident could easily occur in the nuclear base-infested United Kingdom, too.

Public opinion in Britain and elsewhere unquestionably favors peace, but perhaps only a public outcry will press the point home.

GREATER TU UNITY URGED AT END OF WFTU MEETING

LD170006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] The consultative meeting of representatives of the WFTU Secretariat with representatives of the International Trade Union Association ended in Prague today. They discussed, above all, preparations for the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions which will take place next year in Berlin.

The meeting stressed the significance of the coming world assembly for the balance of the progressive and democratic international trade union movement and for setting out new tasks for the 1990's. It dealt with three main problems the congress should address: defense armament in relation to economic development; unemployment; and a just international economic order.

The meeting also discussed questions concerning the influence of the ILO and noted that antisocialist tendencies in its activity in the past period have increased and this has unfavorably influenced international cooperation efforts for peace, a relaxation of tension, and the aversion of a nuclear catastrophy. The meeting appealed for better coordination and mobilization of the forces of progressive trade union organizations in promoting democratization of the ILO.

OBZINA MEETS WITH ROMANIANS ON S&T COOPERATION

Protocol Adopted

LD170705 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological and Investment Development, today returned from Bucharest. In the course of his 3-day working visit to Romania he discussed scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries, particularly for the period 1986-1990. Here is a more detailed report by Lubomir Sisak:

[Begin Sisak recording] The talks between Comrade Obzina and Romanian partners aimed at further increasing scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries in the next 5-year plan. Milan Cisar, member of the Slovak Commission for Scientific-Technological and Investment Development, told me that the scope of deliberations was defined by the program of mutual scientific-technological cooperation for this 5-year plan, which includes 34 high priority tasks in the mining, oil, chemical, metallurgy, electrical, electronics and construction industries, as well as in the power, agriculture, nuclear physics and data processing industries.

The concept of scientific-technological cooperation in the next 5-year plan was discussed in more detail by the Czechoslovak-Romanian Subcommission for Scientific-Technological Cooperation at its session held last July. The July session was held in Prague between the CSSR and Romanian deputy chairmen for state organizations in science and technology. The protocol adopted anticipates the further broadening of cooperation in, for example, the power industry, the construction of nuclear power stations and district heating plants with fast and light-water pile reactors, electrical engineering, electronics, the development and manufacture of computer technology, including microprocessors and minicomputers, consumer electronics and control, measuring, and automation technology. In addition, cooperation in manufacturing parts for robots and manipulators, and joint development of technologies and equipment for recycling waste material was also considered. Possible areas of future cooperation also include agriculture, transport and communications, water and forestry management and environmental protection.

The scope of negotiations is to be more specifically defined at the next session of the above-mentioned subcommission. The next session is to be held in Bucharest in the second quarter of 1985.

Czechoslovak-Romanian scientific-technological cooperation is on the increase, not only in quantity but also in quality, where the main emphasis has been placed; and, of course, this clearly reflects efforts made by both economies ever more effectively to develop socialist integration processes. [end recording]

KUBAT ON SUCCESSES, FAILURES IN ELECTRICAL FIELD

LD151541 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] From today's meeting of representatives from all organizations in our electrical engineering industry in Prague it emerged that this sector can realistically expect to fulfill the basic indicators of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. As Milan Kubat, federal minister of the electrotechnical industry, stated, that sector last year exceeded its production tasks by more than Kcs470 million. Among the positive results were a marked overfulfillment of supplies to market funds, the rapid development of microcomputer technology, and the beginning of production of color television tubes in new production facilities from Czechoslovak-produced glass components. Furthermore, the proportion of goods of a highly technical and economic standard has grown, and tasks have been fulfilled at coal-mine and nuclear power station construction projects.

Despite this, however, certain shortcomings persist in supplies for investment construction, in production efficiency, and in exports. This year, the electrotechnical industry is expected to show an above-average dynamism, above all in the production of components for electronics equipment, semiconductors, microelectronic circuits, vacuum components, technology for automated control systems for technological production processes, and production of computer equipment. It is expected that exports will increase both to socialist and nonsocialist states. Socialist economic integration plays an important role in achieving greater cost-effectiveness in production. Our electrotechnical industry has concluded 89 production specialization and cooperation agreements with various CEMA countries.

BILAK RECEIVES DOMINICAN CP DELEGATION FOR TALKS

LD151634 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party in Prague today. The delegation, led by its general secretary, Narciso Isa Conde, is in Czechoslovakia on a visit at the invitation of the party Central Committee.

In a cordial and comradely talk, the officials of the two fraternal parties told one another about the activity and tasks of the Communist Parties of both countries and exchanged views on the current developments in the world, above all in Central America and the Caribbean region. They also discussed topical issues of the international communist and workers' movement.

U.S. REACTION TO BELGIAN POSTPONEMENT VIEWED

DW160857 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Thomas Silberstein commentary]

[Text] We just reported in the news that Belgium will not begin deploying cruise missiles in March as originally planned by NATO. This was announced last night in Washington by a spokesman for Belgian Prime Minister Martens. Thomas Silberstein comments:

An impressive 75 percent of the Belgian people favor the government postponing a decision on whether U.S. nuclear cruise missiles are to be deployed on Belgian soil. This is shown by an opinion poll made public immediately prior to Belgian Prime Minister Martens' departure for Washington, where the U.S. Government was determined to exert massive pressure on the Belgian NATO ally to at long last approve the deployment of a total of 48 cruise missiles in accordance with NATO plans.

Thus, only a few hours after arriving in the United States, Prime Minister Martens was received by President Reagan in the White House for a long talk, a talk that Martens later told reporters was frank and friendly. However, the surprise in U.S. circles was great when Prime Minister Martens later announced through his government spokesman that Belgium would not begin deploying U.S. cruise missiles in March, but that his government would decide at that time whether there will be any deployment at all. People in Washington were greatly dismayed and let it be known with irrigation that this would adversely affect the U.S. position at the forthcoming new negotations with the Soviet Union.

It appears that people in Washington have difficulties in understanding democracy because by making this decision, the Belgian prime minister is only complying with the desire that was quite unequivocally expressed by the Belgian people, who, as mentioned before, have clearly demanded that the missile plans be postponed.

The White House's suggestion that Belgium's decision would adversely affect Washington's negotiating position with the Soviet Union is seen quite differently by influential circles, including some in the United States. In an open letter to Prime Minister Martens, U.S. opponents of nuclear weapons appealed for the promotion of future negotiations between the USSR and the United States by saying no to the deployment of new nuclear weapons. You have a special opportunity to create a favorable climate for the disarmament talks between our country and the Soviet Union, the letter from the U.S. opponents of nuclear weapons says. Two-thirds of the Belgian people have said no to the cruise missiles; convey your message to our President. Contribute to progress in the talks and you will help secure the future for all of us.

ROLE OF GDR IN HANDLING IRANIAN REFUGEES REPORTED

WA161000 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 26 Dec 84 p 8

[Article by Ole Dull]

[Excerpts] East Germany's role in connection with the rising stream of Iranian refugees to Denmark has now been met with increasing criticism from Danish politicians. As late as last Sunday, 150 Iranian refugees arrived in Denmark via East Berlin.

The GDR airline Interflug had picked up the refugees in Turkey, and they had to pay an extra high fare for the trip to the GDR. After that flight, they were rapidly sent by train from East Berlin to Gedser in Denmark. "The GDR is playing a very unfortunate role. That country is not doing anything legally wrong, but they could, for example, take every third refugee themselves. It is as if the GDR has decided it will earn a profit on all this. What the GDR is doing is an expression of a "mercenary morality," said former Justice Minister Ole Espersen (Social Democrat) to BERLINGSKE TIDENDE. "It would be a very serious matter if there should arise a "refugee route" from Turkey through the GDR to Denmark. It would be alarming if there would be a commerce in the fate of human beings, and that is indeed what is about to take place. If a system is started whereby they fill their planes up with refugees in order to obtain economic advantage, it is completely crazy," said the chairman of Parliament's Justice Committee, Hagen Hagensen.

BRIEFS

POLISH TRADE UNION REPRESENTATIVE -- On 9 January in Berlin, Johanna Toepfer, deputy chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, received for a talk Anna Mierzynska, deputy chairman of the National Trade Union Accord and chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Federation of Trade Unions of Cooperative Employees. The talk centered on the responsibility of trade unions in the struggle to ease the international situation and preserve peace. Johanna Toepfer reported on the initiatives of the trade unions in the socialist competition, and the Polish visitor reported on the situation and work of the trade unions in Poland. Both sides stressed the usefulness of further deepening cooperation, in particular, at the level of enterprises, industrial trade unions, and trade union federations. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jan 85 p 2 AU]

NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL DISCUSSES 1985 TASKS

Leader on Hope for Dialogue

LD162356 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] We start our detailed domestic reports with an account of a customary start-of-the-year event: the session of the National Peace Council Presidium. This time, world political developments give it special topicality.

The National Peace Council Presidium welcomed last week's agreement between the Soviet and American foreign ministers. The document adopted at today's session of the Peace Council Presidium emphasizes that the Hungarian peace movement looks forward to the coming talks with the expecation that agreements promoting the prevention of an arms race in space, the limitation of nuclear weapons, and ultimately their total elimination will be reached on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security.

After the meeting of the presidium, Kata Kelemen spoke with Miklos Barabas, secretary general of the Peace Council:

[Begin recording] [Kelemen] We are a small country. Our Peace Council may be a modest body among the strong, effective peace organizations which are fortunately already present in many countries, but at the same time, here in the center of Europe, Hungary has obligations and opportunities in the preservation of peace. Our country undoubtedly has won esteem for itself abroad; its policy is recognized. I think that this too inspires the Hungarian peace movement. Thus, your opportunities and activity can be greatly extended with this acquired esteem.

[Barabas] Yes, this is a very responsible task. Fortunately, the Hungarian peace movement and Hungary do not have differing opinions. We consider it very important that in relations with other movements we assert the principle of openness, that is, we urge cooperation with every force and movement with which we can and do have disputes, or differing views and evaluations of the situation on certain detailed issues, but with which we have identical or similar views on the fundamental issues. This may make it possible for us to report in 1 year that 1985 has repeatedly proved that the international peace movement functioned as an effective political tool and contributed to the great events of international politics, among others the progress of the outstandingly important Soviet-American talks in a constructive atmosphere and in a forward-looking and fruitful manner.

[Kelemen] There is hope for an easing of international tension, and in this regard an easier fight for peace; and there are efforts to conduct as much dialogue as possible in the interest of building confidence. What plans do you have? Where can the Hungarian peace movement initiate dialogue?

[Barabas] We are connected by very many threads primarily to the European peace movement, but also to the entire world peace movement. To refer to concrete examples: So far the activity of the physicians organization for averting nuclear war has yielded very fine results. Hungary will be the host of this movement in mid-1985, and we are very actively participating in the preparation and working out of this world congress. However, I can say the same about teachers. With our and others' participation, an action of international scale is emerging whose goal is to assess what the teachers of our continent can do in the interest of peace and in educating people to support peace.

I can report about similar efforts on issues such as the proclamation of certain regions of Europe as nuclear weapons-free zones. By the way, we consider it very important that East-West dialogue embrace every issue in which cooperation is possible between representatives of peace movements of otherwise different outlooks, which profess different ideas and views. [end recording]

Statement on Geneva Talks

LD161837 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Budapest, January 16 (MTI) -- At the Wednesday session the board of the Hungarian National Peace Council issued a statement on the meeting in Geneva of the Soviet and American foreign ministers, which runs:

The board of the National Peace Council welcomes the principled agreement achieved at the Geneva talks of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz last week which envisaged the start of genuine talks in the interest of halting the arms race, of reducing the danger of military confrontation, and the creation of the possibility of working out mutually acceptable agreements.

The Hungarian peace movement expects the talks to bring agreements that promote the prevention of the arms race in outer space and the reduction and final complete withdrawal of nuclear weapons on the basis of the princples of equality and equal security. The board holds it importance for the issues of space weapons, [word indistinct] systems and intermediate range nuclear weapons to be discussed comprehensively.

The board of the National Peace Council expresses the hope that genuine talks will be held in a constructive atmosphere. [Words indistinct] to put on the agenda the issues of armament the settlement of which may considerably contribute to the building and strengthening of confidence, and the reduction of international tension and military threat. The board [words indistinct] that the talks will bring about concrete and constructive achievements.

MAGYAR HIRLAP ON CAUSES OF BREAD SHORTAGE

AU161800 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Jan 85 p 5

[Karoly Ban article: "The Background of the Bread Issue -- Low Fines, Slack Plan"]

[Text] The negative sensation of the first weekend of the new year was the bread shortage in the capital. Fifty bakeries, bakery goods tradesmen, and private bakehouses did not open. Therefore 30 tons less bread than usual reached the shops. The amount of bread lacking triggered a real avalanche; in many places there was already no more bread left on Saturday morning. Thus, consumers were forced to go on a real peregrination. Is there any guarantee that such a thing will not happen again?

Those responsible have already been discovered, declared the municipal council, and contravention procedures have been initiated against private bakers and small tradesmen who arbitrarily stayed away from the bread market. The basis for calling them to account is the fact that the majority of the bakers and private tradesmen who did not open their shops on Friday did not fulfill their obligation to provide prior notice. As a result, the respective district councils were completely unable, or were able only on a delayed basis, to take steps to avoid the shortage in supply.

The weekend bread demand of the capital is 280 metric tons, and according to estimates, private bakeries supply a quarter of the demand. Part of the bread baked in the private bakeries is sold by the bakeries themselves; a smaller amount is sold by private tradesmen. The socialist sector, mainly the cooperative trade, also orders bread from the private bakeries. Dr Janos Valachi, secretary of the Food Department of the National Organization of Small Tradesmen, told us: In Budapest, in addition to the more than 100 bread and bakery goods tradesmen, the retail grocery enterprise tradesmen also sell bread; more than a third of the bakery goods tradesmen, however, are mobile vendors, that is, tradesmen who serve buyers on the street from unheated vehicles. This is not of secondary importance, as the temperature on that ominous "bread Saturday" was minus 15-20 degrees centigrade, and bread freezes at minus 10 degrees centigrade. According to Janos Valachi, some of the private tradesmen did not open their shops because of the cold.

The majority of private tradesmen in bakery goods operate in Obuda, Erzsebetvaros, and Angyalfold. We were told by Endre Torok, head of the Trade Department of the third district council: In Obuda, for instance, out of nine bakery products tradesmen, four did not open. Of these four tradesmen, two did not ask permission to stay closed, the other two, however, had previously announced that they would not open due to health. Thus, the district retail grocery enterprise was able to take into account their absence from the market when placing orders. Contravention procedures were initiated against the two small tradesmen who did not keep to the opening hours. Let us add, however, that the fine will hardly serve as a deterrent, as the guilty can be fined up to 1,000(!) forints. A tradesman against whom contravention procedures are initiated three times in the course of 2 years, however, can say farewell to his tradesman license.

We believe, however, that in connection with the bread affair it is necessary to draw conclusions concerning not only opening and closing times, but also the planning system of the bread supply. As is known, the bakeries operate under the auspices of the National Organization of Artisans, and bread and bakery goods shops operate under the auspices of the National Free Organization of Retailers. This would not present a problem, but as Janos Valachi said: There is no cooperation between the two organs concerning the supply of bread. Although the municipal council has for a year been including the National Organization of Artisans and the National Free Organization of Retailers in coordinating the holiday supply, cooperation does not extend to the "regular" weekends.

If, however, a quarter of the bread supply of the capital's population depends on the undisturbed operation and cooperation of the private sector, it seems necessary to modernize the planning systems.

MINISTRY EMPLOYEES GIVE EVIDENCE IN TORUN TRIAL

LD170626 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 CMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Evidence was heard again today before the Torun Voivodship Court concerning the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

Three witnesses gave evidence today. Josef B., an official in the capital's office of internal affairs, presented his version of the meeting held before 10 October last year in Piotrowski's office. They had talked about ineffective actions against a group of priests who used places of worship in a way incompatible with their original purpose. During the conversation, Popieluszko and Father Malkowski were mentioned as being particularly involved in political activity. He said there was no question of making use of lawlessness in the operations.

Leszek W., department head in the capital's office of internal affairs, described details of two conversations he held in the presence of Piotrowski, first with the former deputy director, Pietruszka, and later with General P. at the beginning of October last year. The witness did not confirm that any forms of illegal actions against Father Popieluszko were discussed during the conversations. Replying to numerous and detailed questions, the witness upheld eveidence given during the interrogation and in the court.

Jozef Z. was the last witness; he is a Ministry of Internal Affairs employee who described events which took place on 13 October regarding information about Father Popieluszko's departure to Gdansk. The trial will continue tomorrow.

WESTERN PRESS' TREATMENT OF TRIAL CRITICIZED

AU161123 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jan 85 p 5

[Jerzy A. Salecki commentary: "Facts and Reflections"]

[Text] At 0900 hours on 14 January, the voivodship court in Torun resumed the trial of G. Piotrowski, L. Pekala, W. Chmielewski, and A. Pietruszka. There is no doubt that the trial will last longer than expected. There is one reason for this: There can be no haste when investigating the truth. The court is carefully weighing, comparing, and explaining the accusations contained in the indictment and the evidence obtained during the investigations.

The Torun trial is unusual because of the victim's occupation and the perpetrators' place of employment. As far as the accusations are concerned, however, it would be a normal criminal case were it not for its background, implications, and repercussions.

"Regardless of what is going on in the courtroom, we are all programmed," one Western journalist told me during a recess. The point is to add nothing and take nothing away. But for Polish-language radio stations in the West and for numerous agencies and dailies, the events which started on 19 October last year and have reached a finale in the Torun Voivodship Court have become a pretext for malicious speculation, false generalizations, and fabricated ideas. Father Popieluszko's death is being used to give an appearance of reality to all the most nonsensical accusations, which of course are being directed not against the persons sitting in the dock, but against the socialist state, people's authority, the Interior Ministry, and socialism in general.

For a court aiming to learn the truth and assess the degree of culpability, and hence determine the severity of the sentence for each of the accused, it is not a matter of indifference whether Father Popieluszko's death occurred in the car or in the Vistula River near Wloclawek. Trivial details of meetings, exchanges of opinion, and actions by each of the accused are important for the court. The accuracy and thoroughness of the judge and the meticulousness with which he determines the facts must win the respect of all the direct observers of the Torun trial and present a good picture of the Polish judicature.

However, it would be fruitless to look for the above opinion in the reports reaching Poland from the West.

In the meantime there is only one thing that counts: the truth, culminating in a just sentence. We are dealing with a normal act of justice stemming from the legal rules in force in socialist Poland. In this context, convincing the public that nothing is being hidden in the case, just as the law and earlier declarations say, is a side effect of the trial, though of course an important one.

EVENTS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF WARSAW LIBERATION

SED Delegation Arrives

LD161126 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service inGerman 1000 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] A delegation from the Berlin SED Bezirk Executive headed by Konrad Naumann, first secretary, Politburo member, and SED Central Committee secretary, arrived in Warsaw today. It is to take part in the celebrations for the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Polish capital. The guests were cordially welcomed by Marian Wozniak, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw City PZPR Committee, by Division General Mieczyslaw Debicki, Warsaw City Voivoda, and other public figures.

Leaders Attend Concret

LD162352 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Report on concert marking Warsaw liberation anniversary]

[Excerpt] A solemn concert started at 1700. Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski, and representatives of the highest party and state authorities arrived at the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw. The capital's administrators and representatives of the fraternal capitals, including the Moscow delegation, were present.

Professor Adolf Ciborowski, chairman of the Warsaw Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, delivered a speech.

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON DEBT RESCHEDULING

LD170805 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] In Paris a communique was published on the conclusion of the 2-day talks between representatives of the Polish Government and Western countries that are Polish creditors.

Our request to ease the burden of obligations connected with the servicing of Poland's foreign debts was reviewed. The rescheduling of conditions and terms of payments on our foreign debt was agreed upon.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Minister, how can you comment on this event?

[Finance Minister Nieckarz] At the moment the agreement is initialed, not signed. The signing of the agreement will take place, I think, in the next few months. The agreement concerns the repayment of credits accepted earlier, credits guaranteed by governments, which should have been repaid during 1982-1984. This concerns about $12 billion. This was the amount which should have been repaid by us in the years 1982-1984. It concerns the principal, credit interest, and the interest on the interest. This debt will be repaid within 11 years, including a 5-year period of grace from 1990 to 1995.

[Reporter] So in fact, this is a beneficial agreement for us?

[Nieckarz] The agreement is beneficial for two reasons. First, we are simply not able to repay this debt sooner, for example this year or the next 2 years. Second, the point is above all that we get temporary breathing space for our economy and use this period to strengthen our economy's productive potential, and on the basis of this increase our export capacity.

[Nieckarz] But Minister, the problem is quite complicated. This means that the debt must be paid regardless of the number of years it is postponed.

[Minister] Of course, I want to clearly state here that this does not mean the problem of indebtness or the $12 billion has disappeared from our economy. This debt continues to burden our economy; what is more the further repayment is postponed, the more it costs. To put it simply, by adding the current interest to it, the debt will increase by 1990, but that grace period is indispensable to our economy; for as I have already said, the point is that this temporary breathing space is necessary to strengthen the productive potential of our economy.

[Nieckarz] There is another issue, namely, further contacts with the members of the Paris Club, the government creditors.

[Minister] One should stress here clearly that it will be possible to implement this agreement efficiently under two conditions: first, that rapid action will be taken in our economy to strengthen export capacity, for only by increased exports can we solve (?the problems)...

[Reporter, interrupting] There is no other way...

[Nieckarz] continuing] ...of our debt, and on the other hand we expect cooperation in solving our indebtness from the government creditors. Mostly we expect cooperation in a form of credit aid, in financing specific ventures in our economy to increase our economic export capacity, and also cooperation in exporting our goods and services. The realization of this agreement will be difficult without such cooperation, and this is obviously neither in the interest of the country's creditors nor the Polish side.

URBAN ON TRADE UNIONS, IMF, POPIELUSZKO TRIAL

PM141645 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 22 Dec 84 pp 1, 12-13

[Interview with Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban by Augusto de Carvalho on 18 December in Warsaw]

[Excerpt] EXPRESSO: The government is preparing to approve soon the new trade union bill, which will certainly be endorsed by parliament before next August. Solidarity is struggling for trade union pluralism, and some of its most prominent members are convinced of an opening to this effect. Tell me about the current law and whether trade union pluralism is allowed under certain circumstances.

Jerzy Urban: The law currently in force makes no pronouncement in this connection. It solely lays down rules for the so-called transitional period, which extends until 1985. It states that there can only be one trade union organization per enterprise.

EXPRESSO: Do you therefore mean that it leaves the door open to trade union pluralism, at least until 1985?

Jerzy Urban: Yes, in the legislative sense. After that time the Council of Ministers is free to take new initiatives. However, speaking in political terms, I must tell you that trade union pluralism will not be possible here. Basically, pluralism only makes sense where there is political pluralism, and we do not wish to allow that pluralism as it is understood in the West, although we have it in our own way and are prepared to develop it in accordance with our ideas.

EXPRESSO: However, since there is a kind of political pluralism here, realized in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (a coalition of parties in a popular front, in which the PZPR plays the leading role and the others revolve around it like satellites), would not the development of a certain kind of trade union pluralism (Polish-style, for instance) be possible?

Jerzy Urban: Certainly that would be possible if it were not for the sorry experience of the past few years. What did we gain from that pluralism in 1981? Let it be realized that under the pretext of trade unionism, a real political opposition party was set up in Poland whose essential concerns were not labor problems. Moreover, this party differed from Western opposition parties in that no Western party works for the destruction of its country's economy. Solidarity even sought to eliminate Poland from the world markets. The case of coal is a significant instance; coal, which as is known is our main export. The currency underwent galloping devaluation, the stores emptied, prices soared, and a general strike became a constant threat. They took over the main enterprises and sectors (communications, banks, transportation, and so forth), bringing life in the country to a standstill. In other words, they took power by strikes in order to break the institutional machinery.

Thus our economy suffered a tremendous collapse over the past few years, even before the 1981 disturbances which exacerbated it. Mistaken investments were made in sectors virtually incapable of contributing to exports, and hence to the inflow of foreign currency. Hundreds of licenses were purchased abroad, but many of them could not be used due to the lack of money. Although this situation was nothing new, the living standard fell by 25 percent in 2 and 1/2 years, with the strikes and the disruption weighing down on our economy. The strikes also differed from their counterparts in the rest of the world in that here the government was paying the strikers' enteire wages....

EXPRESSO: And what is happening now in the economic field?

Jerzy Urban: We are reorienting our entire economic policy. We have limited investments drastically, we have attempted to keep an eye on consumption, we are combating inflation, and we intend to reach the end of this year with a domestic rate of 12-13 percent.

Moreover, we are devoting very particular attention to the agricultural sector, channeling a large percentage of our resources into it, both for agriculture itself and for the industries processing agricultural products or manufacturing agricultural machinery.

Products intended for export and for the satisfaction of the most immediate needs are given priority by us.

EXPRESSO: Last week the United States announced the lifting of some sanctions against Poland, applied at the time of the declaration of martial law, which put a legal end to Solidarity. Do you believe this gesture by Reagan will influence the Polish economy favorably?

Jerzy Urban: If they were indeed lifted, this would have considerable influence. However, the main sanctions continue, and this causes difficulties in the granting of credits to Poland. For instance, most-favored-nation status has not been restored, and this complicates trade immensely, in addition to the fact that transfers of technology remain barred.

Social Consensus for IMF Membership

EXPRESSO: What about membership in the IMF?

Jerzy Urban: If it materializes, it could produce some tangible results within only 2 years. We will study carefully the conditions required of us and see whether there is social agreement on them in Poland.

EXPRESSO: We in Portugal are clients of the IMF and know from our experience that the terms are not easy....

Jerzy Urban: We believe that the IMF should take the country's economic situation into account and not impose unrealistic conditions. Moreover -- and this is essential to us -- we must have social approval.

EXPRESSO: What do you mean by "social approval"?

Jerzy Urban: In the West it is said that there is no democracy in Poland, but our means of social expression, although different from yours, are strong and efficient. We cannot conduct a policy which leads to workers' unemployment or allows a decline in wages that would prevent them from purchasing essentials. Hence we will avoid an excessive increase in prices. To freeze wages and allow prices to rise is alien to our policy.

EXPRESSO: I do not know whether the IMF will agree with that view....

Jerzy Urban: We will consult society, and opinions will certainly differ. The workers will be interested in receiving dollars from abroad in order to develop output and earn more, and they certainly do not realize that all this will cost them something. We will see. I am personally very interested in following this debate here in Poland.

United States and Relations With the Church

EXPRESSO: How do you interpret the U.S. overture toward Poland at this moment?

Jerzy Urban: My government believes that this is a step in the right direction; however, although relations have improved, it is only one step. The United States knows perfectly well that we reject the whole philosophy on which it seeks to base cooperation with us. As far as the United States is concerned, everything depends on the evolution of our domestic policy. Whether that country likes our policy is its affair. For our part, we believe that Poland's domestic policy concerns the Polish people and not the Americans.

EXPRESSO: Another issue: In Poland there is quite considerable cooperation between the state and church, whose ideological orientations are fundamentally different. The Episcopate is now interested in establishing a foundation for agriculture to assist Polish workers, especially in the purchase of machinery. What is the government's opinion on the matter?

Jerzy Urban: When the church submitted this proposal to the government, our response was favorable. We drafted a bill to provide a legal framework for the foundation, which did not exist here. The church agreed with the text which was submitted to parliament. Meetings between church and government experts continue. Only some problems concerning customs tariffs remain to be resolved, since the church wishes to import the machinery without a duty surcharge; there are also other minor details connected with taxes in general.

The legal framework was not difficult. The worst problem lies in finances for realizing the foundation's aims. First the church talked about $2 billion over the first 5 years, then it began to be said that there would be money only for an intitial experimental period, about $28 million. Now there is talk that the U.S. Government will donate $10 million and the church in the FRG DM3 million. In that event, the foundation will have about $11 million; considering that there are 3 million private agricultural enterprises in Poland, that would mean an average of $4 for each of them.

All money is important, but the fame of this investment far exceeds its real significance. We need $100 billion to place our agriculture on the West European level.

EXPRESSO: A certain tension in church-state relations seems to have appeared recently. Scheduled meetings at a joint commission level have not taken place. What does this mean?

Jerzy Urban: This is not true. The commission met at summit level about a week ago -- 10 days ago at the most.

There are no fundamental difficulties between us. Our relationship is based on a sound foundation of understanding, a result of common interests which unite us. These are the nation's fundamental interests. Even though there are different opinions, there is a large area of cooperation.

Popieluzko's Death "Was Provocation"...

EXPRESSO: Father Popieluszko's death will have thrown a wrench in the works.

Jerzy Urban; I do not see it in that way, although I know this is the keynote of the Western press. The attitude of the state and of the church toward the problem was the same: Both condemned the crime. The state institutions did their utmost, and very resolutely, to discover the criminals and bring them to trial. There was no conflict between us. Let it be noted that one of the aims of that provocation was to disrupt the good relations between church and state, and both were fully aware of what was sought and realized that the crime was aimed directly against them. Everything has been done by the two sides to prevent the provocation from succeeding.

EXPRESSO: However, should that "provocation," as you call it, be placed within a certain political framework; and is it or is it not confined to the four men thus far held directly responsible?

Jerzy Urban: If I were in the government and not its spokesman, and in a room holding a pleasant conversation with you and various people, we would certainly raise many hypotheses. And not we alone -- maybe as many hypotheses as there are thinking minds.

However, I wish to express my opinion only when I have proof of the existence of a chain of people.

EXPRESSO: Do you believe that this will ever be detected?

Jerzy Urban: We hope so. We have confidence in the trial. Speaking in psychological terms, we believe that people threatened with the death penalty will loosen their tongues and talk when they find that there are no protectors who can help them.

It could very well be that the perpetrators of the crime were counting on somebody, on a protector, and were fully convinced that the incriminating evidence against them would never be assembled. They will now find that they were mistaken.

It could also be the case -- at least we must acknowledge this -- that they will say nothing at the trial; but the state bodies, working independently of the government, are seeking connections in all directions, without any preconceived ideas. It is very difficult to foresee the outcome.

...Against the Political Police Itself

EXPRESSO: The crime was committed by security service personnel, by the political police. However, the criminals are being questioned by those same services. Do you believe that anything can be discovered under these conditions?

Jerzy Urban: That reasoning is incorrect, since the enquiry is being conducted by the attorney general's office, which in our country is independent of the government and the police.

Moreover, those employees acted in clear defiance of the policy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, to which they belong. They stated that, faced with "excessive" official "liberalism" toward priests conducting activity outside the law, they believed they should act more effectively and drastically. They are policemen who rebelled against their own organization, also desiring to compromise the police organization. The proof of this is that they left behind all the necessary clues to ensure that suspicion would easily fall on the police.

Against Jauzelski

EXPRESSO: Can you explain to me why General Jaruzelski took control of the security services under his direct responsibility?

Jerzy Urban: To control them better.

EXPRESSO: Was not the crime aimed at assailing the policy conducted by him?

Jerzy Urban: Yes, obviously.

EXPRESSO: And how do you explain the death, allegedly through a traffic accident, of two officers in charge of the enquiry? Do you not find this suspicious?

Jerzy Urban: I know that there has been a great deal of speculation about this matter. The officers died when the enquiry was virtually concluded. Their sole task was to complete the documents necessary for the trial of one of the accused, and they were traveling to a city where he had worked to ascertain the predominant opinion about him there. The enquiry into this accident immediately ruled out the hypothesis of a crime. The driver was a 22-year-old youth without any kind of political connection -- just a bad driver. He was driving a truck when, on a road full of traffic, he attempted to overtake the car under difficult conditions, causing the two officers' death.

EXPRESSO: What about the trial? How long could it take?

Jerzy Urban: It will begin 27 December. I believe that about 10 weekdays will be necessary to complete it. Father Popieluszko's family and the Episcopate have chosen their attorneys in complete freedom.

PRIEST GETS 8 YEARS FOR ATTEMPTED MURDER

LD092223 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Jan 85

[Text] The verdict was proclaimed today in the case against the former parish priest of the Roman Catholic parish in Sedziszow, Malopolska and several other parishes in Tarnow Diocese. Eugeniusz Kubowicz, accused of the attempted murder of 11-year-old Katarzyna O., was sentenced by the voivodship court in Rzeszow to 8 years' imprisonment, with deprivation of civic rights for 2 years and with publication of the verdict. The period Kubowicz was under arrest, from 27 March 1984 to 9 January this year, counts toward the sentence. The court did not avail itself of the opportunity to apply extraordinary alleviation of the sentence, but recognizing that the accused, at the moment of commit crime, was acting in circumstances which diminished his ability to control his behavior, pronounced the lightest sentence for that crime within the limits of the legal minimum. The verdict is not legally binding.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH USSR

For a report on a meeting between Polish Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski and Soviet Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ziya Nuriyev on Soviet-Polish cooperation in agriculture and the food economy, see the Eastern Europe section of the 16 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

URSU, CSSR'S OBZINA SIGN SCIENCE AGREEMENT

AU162032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/1/1985 -- Professor Ion Ursu, first deputy chairman of Romania's National Council of Science and Technology, and Professor Jaromir Obzina, deputy prime minister of Czechoslovakia, chairman of the Technical, Scientific and Investment Development State Commission, signed a protocol on the development of the technical and scientific collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia, in Bucharest.

During the talks preceding the signing of the document the sides looked into the stage attained and results achieved by the technical and scientific collaboration based on the "Programme for Collaboration and Cooperation Between Romania and Czechoslovakia in Point of Research and Technological Development Over the 1981-1985 Period", noting the ascending course of the technical and scientific collaboration between the two sides, they established measures to enhance further the efficiency of this activity.

At the same time, in the spirit of the 1981 agreement-programme regarding the main lines of long-term development of the economic, technical and scientific collaboration between the two countries, the sides agreed on actions to develop further the Romania-Czechoslovak technical and scientific collaboration and cooperation by defining and signing this year the "Programme for Scientific and Technological Collaboration Between Romania and Czechoslovakia Over 1986-1990".

During the talks the sides informed each other of the results and orientations for the development of science and technology in Romania and Czechoslovakia, and of the pre-occupations existing in their countries with continuously improving the planning, organization and management of research and technological development.

PLANINC MEETS WITH FRENCH OFFICIALS IN PARIS

LD161737 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Paris, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], has begun her 3-day official and friendly visit to France by having talks with Louis Mermaz, president of the National Assembly. During a very cordial dialogue between the Yugoslav premier and the president of the French National Assembly, it was noted that the parliaments of our two countries are cooperating very successfully and that both sides are interested in promoting these links even more. The impending visit to Yugoslavia by Louis Mermaz, president of the French National Assembly, is seen in this light.

Milka Planinc briefed Louis Mermaz on the basic economic developments in Yugoslavia while he spoke of the current economic situation in France. Reference was made especially to French-Yugoslav economic cooperation, which will be one of the main topics of the talks Milka Planinc will have with her host, French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius. The Yugoslav side believes that there are no objective reasons preventing the Yugoslav-French economic cooperation from being raised to a substantially higher level so that, among other things, the still considerable Yugoslav deficit in her trade with France can be reduced.

French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius today gave a formal luncheon in honor of Milka Planinc, FEC president. During the luncheon, Milka Planinc and Laurent Fabius exchanged toasts.

Meets With Prime Minister

LD170046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2023 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Paris, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- During this afternoon's talks between Milka Planinc, FEC president, and her host, French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, it was emphasized that everything should be done to give a fresh impetus to economic cooperation between France and Yugoslavia.

Economic relations between France and Yugoslavia which, as Prime Minister Fabius himself noted today, are lagging considerably behind the very fruitful and diversified political relations between the two friendly countries, were one of the main themes during the talks between the two prime ministers, which lasted considerably longer than required by protocol. This fact testifies in its own way to the two sides' great interest in being kept informed as much as possible about developments in each other's countries and their wish to expand cooperation still further in all spheres.

The French prime minister briefed Milka Planinc on France's economic problems, laying stress on high unemployment, which has for a long time been a major source of worry for the socialist government. The FEC president hold her host about economic and social developments in Yugoslavia and in particular about efforts in the field of economic stabilization.

The two prime ministers' joint conclusion was that despite the obviously negative effects of the world economic crisis on the two countries' economies, mutual economic cooperation should be raised to a higher level and enriched with higher forms of cooperation such as joint investing or joint marketing in other countries. They judged that all obstacles in this field should be removed to enable cooperation between France and Yugoslavia to reach the level of economic cooperation which Yugoslavia has achieved with some of its partners in the European Community.

Apart from other measures planned in order to promote economic cooperation, the French side indicated that the French economy will shortly suggest a series of projects to Yugoslav partners in order to expand cooperation.

FEC President Milka Planinc expressed gratitude to her hosts for the fact that France was among the first countries in the West to extend financial support to the stabilization program in Yugoslavia and at the same time expressed the conviction that France will show the same understanding for our medium-term plans.

During the plenary talks which were attended by all the other members of the Yugoslav delegation -- Spasoje Medenica, member; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milan Predojevic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade; and Boris Snuderl, Yugoslav ambassador to France -- stress was laid on interdependence in the field of economic development between the industrially developed countries and the developing countries. The French side, which shows more understanding for the problems of poor countries than do many other industrial countries of the West, reiterated its readiness to increase aid to the countries of the underdeveloped world.

DIZDAREVIC, AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT HOLD TALKS

LD1700025 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2055 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Vienna (TANJUG) -- Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, the president of the Republic of Austria, this evening received Raif Dizdarevic, Federal secretary for foreign affairs, who arrived on a 3-day official visit to Vienna today.

In the talks, which took place in a very cordial atmosphere and lasted 1 hour, a very meaningul exchange of views was held on topical international issues and the development of good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Austria, as well as on possibilities to further promote them.

On this occasion Federal Secretary Dizdarevic conveyed to Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger greetings from Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and from SFRY Presidency members. The Austrian president expressed thanks for the greetings and expressed his best wishes for President Djuranovic and the SFRY Presidency.

Broad attention was paid in the talks to current issues of international political and economic relations, particularly from the point of view of strengthening the process of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe and the active contribution by nonaligned and neutral countries to this. In the talks, both sides stressed the positive significance of renewing the U.S.-USSR dialogue in Geneva, which should contribute to resolving key issues in the sphere of disarmament by means of negotiations.

Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, Milorad Pesic, the SFRY ambassador in Vienna, and Dr Norbert Linhart, the Austrian ambassador in Belgrade, are also understood to have attended the talks.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETS 15 JAN

LD162216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- At a meeting on 15 January, held within the framework of all-party discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, presided over by Ali Sukrija, discussed ways of improving the content and methods of its work as the political executive organ of the LCY Central Committee.

It also discussed other questions of importance for the preparedness and activity of the LCY's organizations and organs carrying out the vital tasks of further socialist self-managing development of our society.

A statement issued today says the Presidium noted that through their involvement in all-party discussion and activities over the past months, the party rank and file, organizations, and organs demonstrated a high degree of democratization of relations in the LC and showed their readiness, resolve, and feeling of responsibility for critical and self-critical reexamination of their own practices and for strengthening the LCY's ideopolitical role as the leading ideopolitical force in our socialist self-managing society.

Considering its own method of work and its role and tasks in this context, the Presidium critically and self-critically reviewed its past experiences and results and adopted attitudes on ways of improving the organization, manner, and content of work with a view to facilitating more efficient and better building of ideopolitical attitudes on key questions of the further development of the Yugoslav self-managing community and realization of the leading ideopolitical role of the LCY and the consolidation of its ideopolitical and action unity and capability.

The Presidium judged that it is indispensable that the Presidium and the LCY Central Committee should in good time consider the most important matters on which the successful overcoming of the present difficulties and the country's further economic and social development depend and that they should thus make an even more important contribution to the adoption of unified attitudes on all open questions. In this connection it was particularly stressed that the Presidium and the LCY Central Committee must also exercise direct influence toward even more efficient realization of the agreed policy, attitudes, and conclusions.

Stress was also laid on the indispensability of closer links between the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium and the LC organs of the republics and provinces for the purpose of creating conditions for the LCY Central Committee to fully realize its role of leadership of the LCY in keeping with the LCY Statute.

All LC organizations and organs must react in good time to economic and other social phenomena, analyze and assess the situation, build the appropriate ideopolitical attitudes and struggle for their resolute implementation, for which they are accountable to the LCY as a whole and to the LCY Central Committee. The Presidium noted that it must devote itself more fully to these questions. It is a duty of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to warn and point out those LC organizations and organs which do not carry out the decisions and attitudes of the LCY Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee Presidium that are adopted within the framework of their statutory obligations and powers. In this connection the Presidium proposes to the LCY Central Committee the adoption of certain attitudes and measures aimed at increasing the responsibility of all organizations and organs for the scrupulous implementation of agreed policy.

In the future the Presidium will also monitor the realization of the LCY's policy and attitudes in the organs and organizations of the federation on a more regular basis and make its assessments of this and adopt its attitude to it.

The Presidium devoted attention to the greater involvement of its members and the executive secretaries of the Presidium in carrying out the most topical social tasks and to changes in the manner of preparing its sessions and to the training of its specialist service, all of which should improve and speed up the work of the Presidium and of the LCY Central Committee.

It also pointed out the need for even wider involvement of the members of the LCY Central Committee and the LC central and provincial committees and sociopolitical, scientific, and public workers in preparing for the LCY Central Committee session.

The Presidium also established its own obligations and activities to which it should devote itself in the period up to the 13th LCY Congress and especially in the coming months. In doing so it resolutely expressed itself in favor of making a more active contribution to the building and carrying out of the unified ideopolitical basis for settling major ideopolitical, economic, and other social questions and of ensuring the unity and mobilization of the LC and other organized socialist self-managing forces. In keeping with this the Presidium will carry out the appropriate changes in its work program and will suggest to the LCY Central Committee the priority questions which should be discussed and on which clear assessments and attitudes should be adopted.

The level of democratization of relations in the LC organizations and organs, it was stressed at the session, should be further developed and improved. This calls for use to be made of all the possibilities for organized discussions and dialogues envisaged in the LCY statute to enable the influence of the rank and file, organizations, and organs to manifest itself even more fully in the course of the building and carrying out of the LCY's policy.

In this context the Presidium considers that it is necessary to ensure even fuller involvement of all sociopolitical workers in ideopolitical work and the ideological struggle waged by the LC and in the building and carrying out of the LC's policy and attitudes on the direct settling of topical problems. By means of such involvement they should contribute to the further strengthening of the LC's ideopolitical and action unity, mutual trust, and the responsibility for concrete implementation of jointly established policy and attitudes.

Discussion of the draft conclusions of the LCY Central Committee's 13th session powerfully raised the demand for democratic and resolute overcoming of certain ideopolitical differences in the LC and for building and strengthening the LCY's revolutionary unity. However, over the past few months -- and this has also manifested itself in a number of newspapers -- certain differences and even opposite views have been expressed even on questions on which the LC holds clear attitudes, such as the character and importance of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and the ideopolitical essence and aim of critical analysis of the functioning and further development of our political system.

The Presidium reiterates the indispensability of full mobilization and activity of the LC, the working people and self-managing organs, the SAWP, the trade unions, and other organized socialist forces in connection with consistent realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

The rank and file organizations and organs of the LC must lead and must be consistent in the struggle for realization of the goals and tasks of the stabilization program. They must promptly react to and point out any manifestations of impermissible disrespect for this program and any deviation from it and slowness and one-sideness in its interpretation and realization.

The Presidium also stresses again that preparation of the critical analysis of the functioning of the socialist self-management political system should be speeded up.

Changes which will be indicated by the analysis and the public discussion should be approached with the clear task of ensuring consistent realization of the constitutional position of the working class and working people in associated labor and the further development of socialist self-management, and the cohesion of our socialist self-managing community on the basis of brotherhood and unity and full equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The Presidium noted that discussions on the political system at times took place in an uncontrolled and one-sided manner, without sufficient direction by the organized socialist self-managing forces, and that some of the public statements and pronouncements, even by some individual members of the LC leadership in the federation, on the subject of further development of the political system have not always proceeded from the political orientations and attitudes of the 12th congress, and the LCY actually initiated the critical discussion on the political system.

The Presidium also critically assessed those polemics which take place on these and other ideopolitical issues between individual officials, and at times even between organs of the LC, and which are not in keeping with established attitudes and which do not contribute to the settling of problems and to unity in the LCY. Such polemics between holders of public and social offices have a negative effect on relations in the LCY and on mutual trust and unity in the LC's organizations and organs. They hinder action aimed at carrying out this policy and lead to confrontations which introduce elements of confusion and disunity in the LC and give rise to deep ideopolitical consequences.

Such a climate of division and differences is exploited by antisocialist and antiself-management forces which try to create disorientation and ideological confusion and, instead of leading to creative discussion on the direction to be followed in further development and growth of the political system on the foundation of socialist self-management and instead of settling other major social problems, impose discussion even on the foundations of our social system. It is exceptionally important for the LC at this juncture to have clear orientations on which to wage resolute struggle against dogmatic, nationalist, and pseudoliberal alternatives and opposition activity in society.

For all these reasons the Presidium considers it indispensable to be resolute in opposing and halting the phenomenon of deviating from agreed attitudes and conclusions and that the members of LC organs are duty-bound to struggle in the course of their activity in a consistent, creative, and responsible manner for the implementation and carrying out of these attitudes and conclusions. This demand also stems from the essence of the principles of democratic centralism and relations in the LC. At the same time, this demand also presuppcses and requests participation in discussion on all open questions, and calls for proposals on solutions and for the building of the LC's policy and spurring it into action with the aim of ensuring the further dynamic development of society and achieving the leading creative role of the LCY.

The Presidium also discussed the material entitled "Realization of the Cadre Policy, the Election System, and the Holding of Social and Public Offices," which was originally prepared for the session of the Federal Social Council for Questions of Social Order within the framework of the work done on critical reexamination of the functioning of the socialist self-management political system. On the basis of Milan Kucan's introductory expose and the ensuing discussion, the Presidium determined the lines of activity of the LCY and the attitudes on this very topical question of the political sytem of socialist self-management, which should also contribute to speedier and more successful work of the Federal Council for Questions of the Social Order on the preparations of the critical analysis.

Particular stress was laid on the need to seek all the solutions in the election system and adjust them to the needs of the further development of the delegate system. It was stressed that consistent realization of the principles of cadre policy is an integral part of the development policy of our society and the system of socialist self-management and is one of the vital factors of the realization of rule by the working class and associated labor and of strengthening the working class character of it.

ISLAMIC COUNCIL DENIES ANTI-MUSLIM CAMPAIGN

LD161817 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1728 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Zagreb, January 16 (TANJUG) -- The Islamic Community Council in Zagreb, capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, has announced that the inauguration of a new mosque in Zagreb has been delayed by a fire on the building's roof and changes in the urban development plan for the housing settlement where the mosque has been built. The mosque will be inaugurated in mid-1985, the statement set out.

The Islamic Community has thus officially denied the Cologne-based Deutsche Welle radio report of December 16, 1984, according to which the inauguration of the mosque was banned and an "anti-Islamic campaign" was underway.

The statement released by the Islamic Community Council states that it has been officially established that the fire in the mosque's cupola was caused by negligence on the part of workers and that no valuable objects were destroyed in it. The mosque has been fully restored, the statement says.

MAMULA VISITS AIR FORCE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

LD161759 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 16 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- Today Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, accompanied by his associates, visited the Air Force Institute in Belgrade where his hosts briefed him on the work, current tasks, and future plans of this scientific research institution.

Colonel Dragoljub Jerinkic, director of the institute, briefed Admiral Mamula on the results attained in the field of scientific and research work and on measures to further improve this institution's work.

Reference was also made to cooperation between the institute and other scientific and research institutions of our Armed Forces and especially with scientific and research institutions and production organizations outside our Armed Forces.

In pointing out the importance of further improvement of the work and of mastering new systems for the use of the Air Force and Air Defense, relying primarily on our own resources, the federal secretary of national defense stressed the need for even closer cooperation with associated labor and further improvement of scientific and research cadres.

Admiral Mamula endorsed the program of measures and tasks of the institute and stressed that in the ensuing period emphasis must be placed on updating the production of resources for the requirements of the Air Force and air defense so that this branch of our Armed Forces could always possess high level combat readiness.